

STOVES

AT PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,
On Tuesday the 22d of August inst.,
at my Ware-house, a large quantity of STOVES,
of all sizes, among which are two HATHA-
WAY COOK-STOVES. A long credit will
be given.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Aug. 7.

LEHMAN & WEICHELBAUM,
Opticians,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of
Gettysburg and vicinity, that they will
open during the session of the August Court, a
large assortment of Spectacles, embracing every
variety of size and quality. A new invention
of Spectacles for distance and close reading, not
excelled, with gold, silver, and spring steel
frames, and a new and improved assortment of
Glasses, of their own manufacture. They
would particularly call the attention of the pub-
lic to their spectacles for Near Sighted persons,
and for those who have been operated upon for
the cataract of the eye; and to their new kind of
Glasses and conserves of the sight, made of
the best pebble flint and ozone glass. These
glasses are recommended by the most eminent
Physicians and Professors in Philadelphia, as
the best kind for preserving and improving the
sight in continued reading and writing, wherein
they do not tire the eye, but strengthen and im-
prove the vision.

Also, Spy Glasses, Telescopes, Magnifying
Glasses and Microscopes of different powers.
We can always select Glasses to the vision
of the persons as we see them upon the first trial.
Optical and other Instruments, and Glasses
carefully and expeditiously repaired.

Aug. 14.

Grand Jury.—August Term.

Hamilton—John Picking, Samuel West.
Liberty—Maxwell Shields, John Musselman,
jun.
Hamilton—John Hoke, Daniel Mickle,
John Donaldson, James Watson.
Menallen—Wm. Heller, Jesse Hutton.
Straban—Samuel Longenecker, Eden Norris.
Francis Monfort, Henry Yeagy.
Union—John Bart, Henry Felty.
Huntington—Wilson Hottelinger, Philip Myers,
John Sadler.
Franklin—Abraham Mickle, Solomon Hart-
man.
Mount Pleasant—Samuel Swope.
Conowago—Jeremiah Aulbaugh.
Berwick—Henry Kichelberger.

General Jury.—August Term.

Hamilton—James D. Paxton.
Borough—Daniel Baldwin, Adam Dearson.
Henry Aughinbaugh, Jacob Norbeck, Al-
chael Newman.
Lattimore—Isaac Greist, Caleb Beale.
Conowago—David Woltz, Levi Kindig.
Straban—Wm. Woltz.
Huntington—Benjamin Gardner, (corchma-
ker), Wm. B. Brandon, Daniel Funk, David
Luthe.
Hamilton—Daniel Bender.
Tyrone—Wm. Leas.
Berwick—Wm. S. Jenkins, Samuel Metzgar,
Joseph J. Smith, Peter Diehl, Henry Cole-
hour, Jacob Slagle.
Germany—George Myers, Henry Schuiver.
James Renshaw, Jonathan C. Forrest.
Franklin—Jacob Keckler.
Menallen—Michael Dietrick, George Munigh,
Peter Dulick.
Reading—Joseph J. Kuhn.
Mountjoy—Joseph Clapsdilla.
Mount Pleasant—Solomon Trout, David Zuck.
Cumberland—George Spangler.
Aug. 14.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS
IN
CABINET FURNITURE!

GEO. H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally that he continues to
keep on hand, at his Cabinet-making Establish-
ment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa., a
large assortment of all kinds of CABINET
FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BU-
REAU'S, Plain and Fancy French
& half-French BEDSTEADS,
Centre, Dining & Breakfast
TABLES, Cupboards,
Workstands, Candle-
stands, &c. &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself
for regular customers, and not for Auction pur-
poses, the public may rely upon its being what
it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best
material and workmanship.
Housekeepers and others, desiring new and
GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a
call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, March 6.

Farmers, this Way.

HAY AND GRAIN RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES, RUBBERS, &c., of the best
quality, and very cheap, at

STEVENSON'S.

June 19.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber,
in Hamilton township, about the mid-
dle of June last.

A RED AND WHITE



SPOTTED COW,

about 14 years of age—a hump
on her left side, and the left horn very crooked,
white face, and a bell on
the owner is requested to come forward,
prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN PENNER.

August 7.

Marion Rodgers!

YOU will find at the house of J. F. Lower,
in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 28th
inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. precisely, with arms
and accoutrements in complete order.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, C. S.

Poetry.

REMEMBER YOU MUST DIE.

When joy's bright sun is shining
Along the flowery way,
And pleasure's wreath is twining
That blooms but to decay—
When life's delicious morning
Beams o'er the unclouded sky,
Sad comes the mournful warning,
"Remember you must die."

When clouds are lowering o'er us,
And sorrow rends the breast,
And all is gloom before us,
No home whereon to rest—
We come as dews of even
Beneath a torrid sky,
Whisper a voice from heaven,
"Remember you must die."

Miscellaneous.

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.

We have often been shocked at the
reckless disregard which many persons
manifest for the fulfillment of their pro-
mises. They are ever ready to make
engagements for the future, but when the
time arrives for their fulfillment, they
seem to have forgotten them entirely, or
at least to treat them as though they in-
volved no obligation whatever. Such
conduct is sinful in the highest degree,
and when indulged in by professing
Christians, furnishes glaring evidence of
essential defect in their Christian charac-
ter. It is also highly injurious in its in-
fluence upon society itself, inasmuch as
it necessarily tends to destroy that confi-
dence of man in man, which is so essen-
tial to the happiness of the community.
It is especially detrimental to the inter-
est of the individual himself who is guilty
of it, as he thereby forfeits the confidence
and respect of his fellows. His word ac-
cordingly, is not relied upon, and he is
obliged to suffer all the unhappy conse-
quences. This sinful habit is one of the
most inexcusable of which any one can
be guilty. In ninety-nine cases out of a
hundred there is no absolute necessity
whatever for one to break his word.—
No one should ever make a promise, un-
less he looks well into the circumstances
beforehand, and has every reason to be-
lieve, that it will be in his power to fulfil
his promise. And whenever a promise
has once been made, it should be his fixed
determination to keep it, and with a
particular reference to this, his subse-
quent conduct should be shaped. Were
this course to be faithfully pursued, not
only would the serious evils resulting
from a disregard to one's word be avoid-
ed, but also the confidence of those
around speedily gained and enjoyed,
and a character thereby eventually estab-
lished, that will be of more value than
"mermine, gold, or princely diadem."

Be Careful how you Condemn.
Judge not from circumstances. Speak
not against a man's character without a
thorough investigation. An intimation
that a neighbor has deceived you or has
cheated another, may half ruin him. Af-
ter you have traduced his character, and
then ascertained your mistake, it is im-
possible to undo the injury produced.—
An ill report spreads like wild-fire. Be
exceedingly careful, then, how you con-
demn the course of another, without posi-
tive evidence of his knavery or dishon-
esty.—Portland Empire.

There are some excellent housewives
who seem to be afflicted with a demon
of tidiness. Their love of cleanliness
amounts to a perfect mania. So atrociously
neat are they, that their houses,
instead of being in order, are always in
a mess, from the very fact of their being
continually cleaning them. A late writ-
ter thus very aptly describes one of these
over-particular women: "Either the
stairs were wet and the carpets up—or
else all the furniture was wheeled out
of one room into another—or the beds
were being taken to pieces—or the paint
was being scrubbed down—or the win-
dows were being cleaned—or the
floors being scoured—so that it was al-
most impossible to sit down in any room
one wanted, or to walk up stairs or along
the passage, without tumbling over a
pailful of water. The lady was as par-
ticular with the boys, too, as she was
with the house. Every Saturday she
was in her glory, for it was "tub-night,"
and then she made a point of hoping and
trusting the maids would not spare the
soap. But with all her peculiarities she
was a good, kind-hearted little body,
and an excellent wife."

Doing Good.—He is, indeed, the wis-
est and happiest man, who, by constant
attention of thought, discovers the great-
est opportunities of doing good, and with
ardent and animated resolution breaks
through every opposition that he may
improve these opportunities.—Dodd-
ridge.

A Paris journal which stated that a
prisoner under sentence of death had at-
tempted suicide, first by poison, and then
by knife, added: "Medical assistance
being promptly administered, he is now
out of danger, and will to-morrow un-
dergo the sentence of the law."

If insects are taken into the stomach,
their lives can be destroyed by swallow-
ing strong vinegar, in which salt has
been dissolved.

DISMAL ENOUGH.

Somebody has given the following de-
scription of the Great Dismal Swamp,
situated in Virginia and North Carolina.
He may well call it, as he does, a "fear-
ful place." "It is full of wild birds, wild
beasts, reptiles, and runaway negroes.—
Huge bull-frogs, nearly as large as a
man's foot, with smaller specimens of the
same genus, open a grand concert every
night. Great indolent herons and other
aquatic birds too lazy to take a fish, un-
less he jumps out of his own accord, sit
round on the trees. Dense swarms of
mosquitoes, epheineræ and sand-flies fill
the air. At about sundown and after,
all the animal life is in motion. Every
throat is open. The croaking of the bul-
frogs, buzzing of insects, cooing of turtle
doves, and the sounds from a thousand
musical instruments, pitched on as many
different keys, make an assemblage of
harmony and discord that defies descrip-
tion. The vegetation of the Swamp is
more luxuriant than can be seen in any
part of the world. The timber is pine,
oak, sweet gum, black gum, holly, the
beautiful tulip tree, the cypress, loaded
down with its festoons of moss, the mis-
tletoe bough in dark green bunches,
growing about on many different trees,
with different timber. Immense cane-
brakes, so thickly interwoven with vines
that one might about as well attempt to
walk through a brick wall as to force his
way through. A canal is through the
swamp, and part of the way it goes
through the lake, and on its bank runs
the stage road. Snakes, lizards, scorpions,
chameleons, and other loathsome
reptiles, abound in great numbers."

Greatest Ascertained Depth of the
Ocean.—On the 21 of June, when in
latitude 15 deg. 3 min. south, and longi-
tude 26 deg. 4 min. west, being nearly
calm and the water quite smooth, (says
Sir James C. Ross,) we tried for, but did
not obtain, soundings with 4,600 fathoms
of line, or 27,600 feet [very nearly five
miles and a quarter.] "This is the great-
est depth of the ocean that has yet been
satisfactorily ascertained; but we have
reason to believe that there are many
parts of it where it is still deeper. Its
determination is a desideratum in terres-
trial physics of great interest and im-
portance.—Foyage to the Southern Seas.

Subterranean Fire.—It is stated by
the London Times, of a late date, that a
subterranean fire is burning near Shef-
field, England, which has been in exist-
ence in that vicinity for a century past,
and which has, at various times, under-
mined the ground. Portions of the Shef-
field streets have sunk years ago, expos-
ing the fearful hollow beneath. Houses
have been rendered untenable on ac-
count of black and choke damp, and cel-
lars have been closed for years. Water
drawn up from wells there is found per-
fectly hot. Many years ago flames at
times issued from fissures in the fields,
and a farm house being undermined was
torn down. Some years after, a few
cottages were erected upon its site, and
they are tumbling down and have been
abandoned.

A New Invention.—The Hagerstown
Herald of Freedom speaks of a "winning
machine, just built by Mr. Samuel H.
Little, of that town, the inventor of the
celebrated horse-power, which is design-
ed for thrashing, separating and cleansing
grain all at the same time. The ma-
chine is constructed upon the most sim-
ple principles, and will, we think, su-
persede all other thrashing machines
now in use. Being free from the com-
plicated works with which others are
manufactured, this machine is not liable
to become disordered as they are, which
will be a great desideratum with farmers
and others using thrashing machines.—
It will take from the sheaf two hundred
bushels of wheat, and prepare it for the
mill in one day, with the aid of but seven
hands.

A Lieutenant in the British Navy has
invented a "peril indicator," to show
when steamers or other ships are running
into shoal water. The apparatus con-
sists of two bars, which project ten feet
below the vessel: and, as soon as these
bars touch the ground, they spring up
on a level and ring a bell, which warns
the engineer that he must reverse the en-
gines, and drive the ship astern.

A trial came off, as we understand, be-
fore Justice Collins on last Saturday eve-
ning. A young lawyer was employed
in the case, and was opposed by an old
lady who was interested. The lawyer, as
the story runs, became unruly and rather
pertinent in putting questions—some,
too, were foreign to the case. In pro-
pounding a point, the old lady, in the
way of a rejoinder, brought him to a
sense of his danger by striking him a
well directed blow about the face, which
has caused him to look green ever since,
especially out of one eye.—Steub. Her.

An old man, 63 years of age, was ar-
rested in Boston on Wednesday last for
the theft of a carpet bag. He admitted
it was stolen, and confessed that he had
passed thirty years of his life in the
State Prison. As he was in miserable
health he was sent to the Alms-house.

Anecdote of Patrick Henry.—When
the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virgin-
ia, was near the close of his life, and in
feeble health, he laid his hand on the
Bible, and addressed a friend who was
with him, "Here is a book worth all oth-
ers printed; yet it is my misfortune
never to have read it with proper atten-
tion lately." About the same time
he wrote to his daughter, "I have heard
it said that the Deists have claimed me!
The thought pained me more than the
appellation of Tory; for I consider reli-
gion of infinitely higher importance than
politics—and I find much cause to re-
proach myself that I have lived so long
and given no decided public proof of my
being a Christian."

The air of a vault, or well, that has
been long shut up closely, is unfit for
respiration, and is fatal to animal life, if
taken into the lungs. This is owing to
an accumulation of carbonic acid gas,
which, being heavier than common at-
mospheric air, naturally sinks to, and re-
mains at, the bottom of the cavity, and
therefore is not easily detected. Such
places should be entered with extreme
caution, and the presence or absence of
the noxious vapor ascertained; which
can easily be done by lowering a lighted
candle to the bottom of the well or vault.
If it continue to burn freely, the air is fit
to breathe, and the place may be entered
with impunity; but if it promptly exting-
uish a lighted candle, after repeated
trials, danger lurks at the bottom, and
means must be taken to expel the gas,
before the life of a fellow creature is ex-
posed to certain destruction.

One of the most celebrated physicians
of Philadelphia, informed us a few days
ago that on last Saturday week, he was
summoned to attend a sick child, by its
mother, who felt much alarmed at the
ill health of her cherub. The doctor,
after looking at the child and feeling its
pulse, ordered the mother to fill a large
tub two parts with water—then get a
pound of good yellow soap, and a coarse
towel, put the child into the water, and
keep it there until it was thoroughly
bathed and rubbed—the soap being free-
ly applied the while.

"But doctor," said the mother, "you
mean to order some medicine, don't
you?"

"For the present this is all that is ne-
cessary. On Monday morning I will
call again."

When he came on Monday the child
was perfectly well.

"Why, doctor," inquired the mother,
"this is very strange—so much like
washing."

"Very like indeed," answered the
doctor as he took his leave.

The Example of Henry Clay.—The
Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We have
already announced that the Hon. Henry
Clay travelled fifty miles in order to
reach Lexington in time to vote, and that
he voted the entire Whig ticket. This
was conducted every way worthy of the
Sage of Ashland—the great expounder
of Whig principles. The example
should not be lost upon our Whig breth-
ren throughout the Union. Henry Clay
regarded it as his duty to vote, and
therefore, in discharge of that duty, and
in unflinching devotion to the Whig
cause, and to Whig principles, he sub-
jected himself to the inconvenience of a
journey of fifty miles, with the object of
at once exercising his right as a freeman,
and of affording an example to his coun-
trymen throughout the republic. All
honor to the great statesman. His heart
is with the Whig cause now as ever,
and all who love and admire Henry Clay
will, influenced by his patriotic course,
remember his example at the election in
Kentucky, and endeavor to profit there-
by."

Without a Newspaper.—Rev. Mr.
Calhoun, in a late very able appeal for
missionaries to return with him to his
field of labor, on the beautiful sides of
Mount Lebanon, said: "The Eastern
world is truly a region of intellectual as
well as moral darkness. There are no
newspapers in Syria or Persia; and in
Egypt, the Barbary States, and other
countries, including a population of 40,
000,000 people, speaking the Arabic
language, there is but one newspaper in
the native tongue, and but three or four
in the French or English language,
showing that there is nothing in Mahom-
medanism favorable to general improve-
ment."

When a person, or animal, is seriously
wounded, and a surgeon cannot immedi-
ately be procured, ignorant by standers
will often content themselves with lay-
ing on a little lint, or cobweb, or some
other trifling application, wholly inad-
equate to the case; they ought to know
that when such remedies fail, and most
especially when the blood flows from the
wound by pulsatory leaps, it should be
arrested by mechanical compression un-
til professional aid can be obtained.—
This can easily be done by the most ig-
norant person present, by binding a
string or bandage tightly above the
wound. Those more skillful, or better
informed, may take up the severed artery,
and twist, or tie it up.

A LETTER FROM MR. CORWIN.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our
readers a letter from the Hon. Thomas Corwin,
in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor. His
reasons for his position are good and satisfac-
tory.—Brookville Amer.

WASHINGTON, 20th July, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 14th inst.
reached me half an hour ago, and I avail
myself of the earliest leisure moment to
reply. I have seen in the papers from
various parts of the country contradic-
tory conjectures as to the vote of this
and that person, and among others my-
self.

I have never doubted as to my duty
as a voter, since the nomination was
made. It is true, I did not wish Gen.
Taylor. I preferred others to him.—
But a Convention of Whigs was called
expressly for the purpose of agreeing
upon one of the five or six persons na-
med. I was in favor of that Conven-
tion, and as it was fairly conducted, I feel
bound to sustain its nominee. Had the
man been named that I wished, and the
friends of General Taylor had refused
to sustain him, I am sure I should feel
warranted in charging them with bad
faith. I cannot apply one rule to my-
self, and a different one to others. Had
the Convention named a man who was
not a Whig, or who was infamous or
unworthy, I should feel in that case ab-
solved from any obligation to support
such a man. But Gen. Taylor does not
fall within either of these classes. He
is a Whig. He is above suspicion or
reproach in his general character. He
has proved himself worthy of every
public trust confided to him, and that I
think is a reasonable guarantee that he
will not fail in this. I know the non-
slaveholding States object to Gen. Tay-
lor that he lives in a slave State, and
owns slaves. Did not Mr. Clay live
in a slave State? Does he not now?—
Was not Mr. Clay a slaveholder? Yet
we were proud to vote for him, and I
would now do more, and sacrifice more,
to place him in the Executive chair,
than I would for any man in America.
And so would thousands of the purest
and best men in the free States. Thus,
this objection is not insuperable, as we
have seen. The non-slaveholding States
should ask this question: will the man
proposed, (whether he live in a free or
slave State,) use his power for the ex-
tension of slavery to territory where it
does not now exist? On this point,
what is Gen. Taylor's power? No
more, I answer, than yours, unless he
should exert it through his veto. Will
he do this? I answer, according to his
pledge, he cannot. He has said in his
letter to Captain Allison—"the personal
opinions of the individual who may hap-
pen to occupy the Executive chair,
ought not to control the action of Con-
gress upon questions of domestic policy,
nor ought his objections to be interposed,
where questions of constitutional power
have been settled by the various depart-
ments of the government, and acquiesced
in by the people."

If slavery is extended any where in
territories, it must be done by act of Con-
gress. Is it not a question of "domestic
policy?" Clearly it is. Has it not
been settled that Congress has the con-
stitutional power to prohibit slavery?—
The Missouri compromise, and various
other similar exertions of the power by
Congress, recognized by every depart-
ment of the Government, answer this
question in the affirmative. And all
know that this has been "acquiesced in
by the people." Thus, then, it is clear,
that the people, if they wish to restrict
slavery to its present limits, have only to
elect the proper men to Congress, and
their will will be law uncontrolled by
that so much abused veto power. In-
deed the doctrine of Gen. Taylor on the
subject of the veto, as laid down in the
letter above quoted, (intended for publi-
cation, and therefore to be considered a
pledge,) is, in my judgment, of more
value as a principle, in our system, than
any which has been advocated by the
Whigs, since the revolution. This des-
potic power, by its use and abuse, has,
for the last few years, extended its tyr-
annical grasp to every, even the minutest
question of legislation. It has ranged,
uncontrolled, over our whole system of
domestic policy, from the establishment
of a Bank, down to the erection of a har-
bor at the mouth of a creek. Every act
of the Congress of a free people, has thus
been made to square with the judgment
or caprice of one man. Such a govern-
ment is an accurate definition of a des-
potism. It is true, it only continues for
four years in one hand, but it is none
the less a despotism while it lasts, and if
it is to be longer tolerated, will be con-
tinual, the only change being the trans-
fer of absolute power from the hands of
one petty tyrant to his successor.

honest man, as Gen. Taylor is admitted
to be, with such opinions and reasonable
intelligence, which even his enemies
concede, cannot make a bad, or danger-
ous President. I have been asked—
how can you, who denounced the Mex-
ican war, vote for its Hero? My answer
is to me, plain and obvious: Gen. Tay-
lor was an officer of the regular army.—
He took his commission when a youth.
He contracted to fight when and where

his country called, and to obey the or-
ders of his superiors in command. The
President was commander-in-chief. He
ordered—Gen. Taylor obeyed. He ac-
ted as Scott, and hundreds of others did.
It was, and is, the view of their duty, ta-
ken by all officers of the army and navy.
It is a very different question with vol-
unteers. The government requests—
it does not, cannot command a citizen to
volunteer services, in a foreign war.—
The government can compel the militia
"to repel invasion," but it cannot force
beyond the United States line, a single
man, unless he is in the regular army.—
In the speech, for which I have been so
much condemned, by men who never
read it, I took this distinction. It is too
obvious to escape any one, who chooses
to think.

I intended saying a word concerning
Gen. Cass, but I have not the time, and
need not tax your patience further. I
will only add, that in my judgment, his
views of public policy are more pregnant
with danger to the Republic than those
of any prominent politician ever yet pro-
mulgated in this country—and if carried
out, as I fear they would be, should he
succeed, would be fatal to the happiness
of the people, and end in the total sub-
version of our present form of govern-
ment. His wild schemes of wars of con-
quest, and unbounded annexation of all
neighboring countries, and all sorts of
population, are fraught with evils, in my
judgment, quite too obvious to need illus-
tration, to say nothing of the reckless dis-
regard of rights, which they imply.—
That he entertains these notions sincere-
ly, (as I am willing to admit,) only ren-
ders him the more dangerous. If he
were not in earnest, he would only be a
demagogue, and might be expected,
when such pretences had served the
purposes of an election, to change (as he
has recently on other subjects) his op-
inions. Between two such men, I cannot
hesitate. I know I differ with good men,
and good Whigs, but I must obey my
convictions of duty, and cheerfully yield
to them the same right.

Truly your friend,

THOS. CORWIN.

J. M. CLEMENTS, Blooming Grove, Ind.

THE FREE SOIL MOVEMENT.

The much talked of Buffalo Con-
vention has resulted in the virtual ratification
of the Barnburners' Convention at Utica.
Martin Van Buren has been nominated
as the Free Soil candidate for the Presi-
dency, and Charles F. Adams, son of the
late John Quincy Adams, as the candi-
date for the Vice Presidency.

These are nominations which cannot
receive the support of any one who is
thoroughly imbued with Whig princi-
ples. No Whig can look upon the long
list of wrongs which the magician of
Kinderhook—the Northern man with
Southern principles, as he has for years
past been called—has inflicted upon the
Free States, and then go and vote for
him as the exclusive friend of the North.
His base subservience to Southern domi-
nation while he occupied the Presiden-
tial chair, is too fresh in the minds of the
Whigs, for them now to support him as
the Free Soil candidate. They know
his true character, and, knowing it, is
enough to induce them to withhold their
support from him. Hence the principal
support he can expect will be from the
Locofoco Barnburners and the Birney
Abolitionists.

The only effect the action of the Buf-
falo Convention can have, will be to
unite the Whigs in one common band
in support of their cherished principles, and
to incite them to renewed activity to se-
cure the election of the honest old Hero
of Buena Vista. He is known to be hos-
tile to the extension of slavery, and stands
pledged not to veto any bill which has
for its object the prohibition of slavery.
The Whigs, and all others who are in
favor of Free Soil and the Protection of
Home Labor, have in him a candidate in
whose integrity they confide, and of
whose opposition to the extension of hu-
man servitude they feel well assured.—
Having no such confidence either in
Cass or Van Buren, they will now rally
with unanimity and enthusiasm upon the
man of the people—the candidate of their
choice—the plain old soldier, who "asks
no favors, and shrinks from no responsi-
bility."—Daily News.

New Spots on the Sun.—A very large
cluster of spots has just appeared, says
a London Paper, on the eastern margin
of the sun, which are moving onward to
the centre of its disk. This cluster is
visible to the naked eye, and is one of
the largest ever observed, its length be-
ing calculated at 110,000 miles, and its
breadth at 20,000.

The greatest competitor with the United
States for supplying the world with
bread, is Russia. It is estimated on
good authority, that the quantity of
wheat annually exported from Russian
ports, averages 20,000,000 bushels.

Curious Apprentice Case.—A boy in
Philadelphia has been discharged from
his indentures on the ground that his
master made him shave folks on Sunday,
while the boss was engaged in defending
atheistical principles.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
Monday, August 21, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. Z. TAYLOR,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Ner Middleswarth.

ASSEMBLY
James Cooper,

COMMISSIONER
John G. Morningstar.

JUDITOR
Samuel Durbin.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY
John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER
Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS
Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF
Ephraim Swope.

CORONER
Dr. Charles Horner.

We call attention to an interesting letter of Mr. Conway, of Ohio, on our first page.

Soldiers' Return.
The Regiment of Volunteers arrived at Baltimore, on Monday last, in two vessels from Vera Cruz, and are encamped at Fort Mifflin. They will be discharged from service this week. Capt. Barnard's company, in which were the young men from this neighborhood, Messrs. Miller, Walter, O'Brien, Titus, and Golden, are among the number. They may, therefore, be expected here in a few days.

Since the above was in type, we learn, with regret, that three of the young men above mentioned, Messrs. Walter, Titus, and Golden, died on their passage from Mexico, and their remains were consigned to the deep. We sympathize deeply with their friends, who were anxiously awaiting their arrival at home. Of the 7 young men who left this place for the war, but two survive, Messrs. Miller and O'Brien. They are at Baltimore.

The Democratic County Convention assembled in this borough on Monday last, and nominated J. B. Daxman, Esq., for Congress, and J. L. Lusk, for Assembly. The remainder of the ticket was not settled; and a committee of three persons, not members of the Convention, Messrs. H. J. Stahl, Geo. Shryock, and E. D. Buchler, was appointed to give the reason why they did not make nominations for the other offices. They will, no doubt, be able to do so, and come with the hope of blinding the people; but every one knows that the reason therefor was the hope that some disaffection might arise in the Whig ranks as to individuals who are on the settled ticket, and volunteers might slip in. They will find their mistake. The Whigs, in one quarter of the county, have been thrown into a little confusion, from the disaffection of a candidate for Sheriff, who had come into the Convention, and pledged himself to abide its decision—but afterwards announced himself as a candidate, in opposition to the regularly and fairly nominated candidate. This, however, is now "coming right." Even those who have hitherto expressed themselves friendly to him, at once acknowledge that it is "not honorable," and that he does not deserve support. This principle is now clearly established, and no man, no matter what his character may be, or how worthy, can bear up against the imputation of broken faith.

We are pleased to give, in connection with this matter, an extract from our former talented townsman, THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., whose name has been brought forward in Lancaster as a candidate for Congress. A report had been circulated that he would be an independent candidate in the event of his not being nominated, and the inquiry was made from him as to its truth. The following is his manly reply, and one every way worthy of a Whig.

"I hold that every man who submits his name to a Convention for nomination, is bound in honor to submit to its decision, and to support the nominee, whoever he may be. Such, as a Whig, and a supporter of Gen. Taylor, will be my course now."

THADDEUS STEVENS.
We recommend to every Whig of Adams to act on this principle, and to place the mark of condemnation upon every man who will act in opposition to it.

A Traitor Rewarded.
Mr. Cookerly, of Indiana, who acted treacherously to the Whig party last winter, was a candidate for the Legislature from Virgo county, at the recent election. He received the entire loco vote, and yet was beaten three hundred and forty votes. Such results contribute most materially to the stability and purity of the Whig party.

An Aborigines Delegate.
A chief of the Oneida tribe of Indians has been elected a lay delegate to the next National Episcopal Convention, from the Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin.

Dreadful Explosion.
The boilers of the steamer Edward Bates, on the Mississippi, exploded a few days ago, and it is said that fifty dead passengers and some of the crew were killed.

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, after a very long and tedious, and, as the Intelligence remarks, a rather unprofitable session. A great deal of business has been done, but, at this time, more than usual.

The Oregon Government bill, which we supposed would not pass the Senate with the proviso in it, occupied the Senate from ten o'clock on Saturday the 13th until Sunday the 13th, at ten o'clock, at which time the vote was taken, and resulted in the passage of the bill, as it came from the House, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Breckinridge, Brooks, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Russett, Sebastian, Tappan, Underwood, Wentout, and Yulee—25.

It was immediately signed by the President, and became a law. He accompanied it, however, with a kind of protest, saying that he did so because the Oregon territory happened to be north of 36° 30'; if any of the territory had been south of that, he should have felt it his duty to have vetoed it. The message was not read, nor was it ordered to be printed.

During the session of the Senate on Saturday night week, a warm "war of words" took place between Senators Bexar, of Missouri, and Butler, of S. C. The former was very much excited, and gave the "heat" to the latter. After the adjournment of Congress, a challenge to single combat was sent by Mr. Butler, accepted by Mr. Benton, and time and place fixed—A friend gave notice to the authorities, and both parties were arrested. Mr. Benton, by one of the quirks of the law, escaped; but Mr. Butler had to give bail in the sum of \$5000 to keep the peace for the space of twelve months. This ended the "duel."

Gen. Shields.
This gentleman has been nominated by the President to the Governorship of Oregon, and the Senate, on Monday, confirmed the nomination. It is said, however, that he will not accept, but will go to Ireland, with a view of lending his aid to his oppressed countrymen, in their struggle against the English rule.

The following are the nominations confirmed by the Senate as the officers of the new Territory of Oregon:
Secretary—Kittige Pritchett, of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice—William Bryant, of Indiana.
Associate Judge—James Turney, of Illinois.
District Judge—Peter H. Burnell, of Oregon.
Attorney General—Isaac W. L. Bromley, of New York.

Marshal—Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon.
Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.
A Lancaster correspondent of the Ledger having asserted that this gentleman would run against the settled Whig ticket for Congress, he denies the truth in a letter to the "Lancaster Union, and says in conclusion—"I hold that every man who submits his name to a convention for nomination, is bound in honor to submit to its decision, and to support the nominee, whoever he may be. Such, as a Whig and supporter of Gen. Taylor, will be my course now."

Alexander Hay, Jacob Wirt, and George Sterner, are the Contenders from York county to meet our Contender to settle a Whig candidate for Congress.

A great meeting was held in the City of New York on Monday night, to express sympathy and receive subscriptions for Ireland. Among the persons present was Bishop Hughes, who made a speech on the occasion, and contributed \$500 to the Irish fund, with the following accompaniment: "\$500 to purchase a shield to interpose between the oppressor and his victim." In his remarks on the occasion, he expressed his opinion that the Irish struggle would be unsuccessful, from the force and discipline of the English troops.

There has been a late arrival from Europe. But little of interest is brought by it, except from Ireland. This unhappy country is on the eve of an out-break. The English Government is pouring in all the military force they can spare from other quarters, and the most energetic means are being used by those in authority to suppress the rebellion, and punish the agitators. A number of the leaders have been arrested, and all is in confusion. We think, with Bishop Hughes, that the struggle is a hopeless one.

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano. Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter, at Vienna the Slavics are out voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised, and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene- trable night."

Condition of Europe.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps,



GRAPENBUSH SPRINGS.
The proprietor of these Springs has just completed his buildings for the purpose of a regular "Water Cure Institution," and is now prepared to receive and accommodate all persons who wish to be cured of their diseases. No one need be discouraged on account of the long standing, or peculiarities of their disease, for a judicious water treatment has nothing to fear from any of these difficulties so much dreaded by any other system of treatment.

HIS TABLE, and other accommodations, will be so ample, and well furnished with the best the Country can produce, that not even the most fastidious shall find cause for complaint. His facilities and arrangements for LAXATIVE AMUSEMENTS for recreation, etc., cannot be surpassed by any similar Institution. The purity of the air—the delightful retired mountain walks—the sublimity of scenery—the beautiful landscapes from the mountain tops, all conspire to make it a delightful retreat.

HIS BATHS and BATHING ROOMS are so arranged that the males and females need never bathe in the same apartment, each has its own separate and complete fixtures for all the baths requisite to a regular water treatment. This Institution is now open for the reception of as many invalids as desire to be relieved of their afflictions, of whatever name or nature—Persons wishing to undergo the treatment, will bring with them 2 blankets, 2 linen sheets, 1 dozen coarse towels, and 3 or 4 yards coarse linen for compresses, &c.; they should also come immediately, as the best season to perform a cure is during the months of March, April and May, in the Spring, and September, October and November, in the Fall. The Proprietor is now erecting a Mansion House, 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, for the accommodation of visitors, and the public in general, which will be ready by the time the Spring Season commences.

With these and all other out door improvements, when completed, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give the fullest satisfaction to all who may favor his establishment with a visit. The Springs are located in the SOUTH MOUNTAIN, 10 1/2 miles East of Chambersburg, and 1 1/2 miles West of Gettysburg, on the Turnpike leading from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, with a daily stage running past the door of the Institution. These Springs are so well known as GOODYEAR'S SPRINGS, that a further description of them would be unnecessary. By way of recommendation, I need only say, that the water has been tried, and compared with the other mountain springs, and for coldness, purity, and adaptation to cure diseases, it cannot be excelled. There have been during the fall some very remarkable cases of Hemorrhages from the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., cured here; and it is confidently asserted that four-fifths of all the cases given up by Physicians as incurable, can, by a judicious and persevering water treatment, be cured.

By Carriage—The public cannot be too much cautioned against the danger of indiscriminate bathing, without the advice and direction of one fully acquainted with the system of treatment. Water, when properly used, is the most powerful remedial agent in the world, but is equally powerful to kill, when injudiciously used.

May 8. D. GOODYEAR, Proprietor.

COLD SPRINGS.

(NOW OPENED.)

THE subscriber having leased the Cold Springs, (late Sweeney's), will keep it for the accommodation of the public during the approaching season. He has engaged the services of a superior Cook, and intends to have every luxury that can be had to promote enjoyment and health. Among other arrangements there will be a BALL ALLEY, TEN-PIN ALLEY, and SWING.

There was a two-story frame house erected on the premises last season, with fifteen rooms—so that the four houses, two log and two frame, contain thirty-two rooms. The barn is ample for thirty or forty horses. The new house has a large BATH TUB in it—one of the other houses has a smaller tub in it—both of which are continually supplied with fresh cold water by spouts. There are also the "Douche Baths," and the "City Baths"—indeed, all the machinery for the "water cure," for those who wish to use it. This Spring is so well known that a description is unnecessary. It has been resorted to for recreation by persons of impaired health, for the last seventy years. The great number of invalids, apparently beyond the aid of medicine, that has been restored here, has made it a proverb in the neighborhood, "If the Spring will not cure you, there is no cure for you."

The scenery in the neighborhood is picturesque and beautiful in the highest degree. A short distance from the Spring is a splendid view. Gettysburg, with its College, Churches and steeples, can be distinctly seen, glittering in the sun and fading from the view in the lessening light of evening. This, at the distance of 14 miles, is a spectacle of rare beauty. The air, too, in the early spring, becomes perfumed with the aromatic scents emitted from the honey-suckle, the laurel, and the variety of other wild flowers which bloom in this glen in the mountain, until the hand of the Frost King remains them to a temporary grave. In the woods, are to be found in abundance, deer, squirrels, woodcock, quail, pheasants, &c., and in the Antietam, a mile below, trout and other fish.

The Spring is in the SOUTH MOUNTAIN, 5 miles South of the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, 14 miles from the former and 15 from the latter place, 10 miles pike; 6 miles from Millerstown, 6 miles from Funkstown, 10 miles from Waynesboro', 20 miles from Hagerstown, Md. All the roads leading to the Spring are in good repair in the summer season.

Neither expenses nor pains will be regarded to make the visitors happy. Parties accommodated at all times. Bar supplied with choicest liquors. Tables with the best the market can afford.

Having made arrangements with the Post Office at Funkstown, which receives three mails a week, visitors will have letters and papers delivered to them at the Springs immediately after their arrival at the said Post Office. Letters from Baltimore and Philadelphia will reach said office in one day.

June 26. P. HEEFNER.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece, CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19. PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by C. WEAVER.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE, such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Girdles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Farther, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the famous HARTMAN'S.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES, Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and Withers' also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fits and best work will be made.

ET-Ladies will be waited on at their residence. All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

ET-Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8. T. WARREN.

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlecoff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

ET-CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Gettysburg, May 8. J. G. FREY.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ET-Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

late of Pittsburgh, designs making

Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JERRY REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

ET-D. M'Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Executions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden str., PHILADELPHIA.

THIS extensive establishment is erected on an improved plan, and by the aid of Steam Power manufactures all kinds of plain and Ornamental MARBLE WORK, in a superior style, at the lowest prices.

The largest and best assortment of MARBLE MANTLES, Imported Parlor and Garden, STATUARY, VASES and FOUNTAINS, TILES for floors, &c., may be seen at the Works, Rooms, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

Marble Cutters supplied at all times with any number of finished Mantles and Table Tops Italian Tombs and Monuments cut to sizes or finished—also constantly on hand a large assortment of American Grave Stones in the rough or finished, Marble in the block, &c.

JOHN BAIRD.

Ridge Road, above Spring Garden Str.

March 27.

WATCHES,

of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER

CUPS, VIOLIN STIRNINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.

June 29.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS

CABINET FURNITURE!

GEORGE H. SWOPE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to keep on hand at his Cabinet making Establishment, in East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. a large assortment of all kinds of CABINET

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

Mahogany, Cherry and Maple BUREAUS, Plain and Fancy French

3/4 half-French BEDSTEADS,

Centre, Dining & Breakfast

TABLES, Cupboards,

Workstands, Candle-

stands, &c. &c.

As my Furniture is manufactured by myself for regular customers, and not for fashion purposes, the public may rely upon its being, what it purports to be, of fashionable style, and best material and workmanship.

Housekeepers and others, desiring new and GOOD Furniture, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ET-Call on me to order, at all times.

GEORGE H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, March 6.

FRESH ARRIVAL

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-

pins, Ear Rings, Watch

Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buchler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER

July 31.

Freights from Philadelphia

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of

Burling Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

ET-All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make,

and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES.

EAGLE GLASS PAPER.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.

PACKING LEVERS.

HOISTING MACHINES.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,

61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warehouses, No. 61 South Second Street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 4. 1y810

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept at Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Ganitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

ET-M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

Farmers, this Way.

HAY AND GRAIN RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, RUBBERS, &c. of the best quality, and very cheap, at

STEVENSON'S.

June 19.

And Still Another!

JUST received, at STEVENSON'S, another supply of fine, fresh HERRING and SALAD, for sale low

May 29

PROTHONOTARY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of my friends, and the public in general, I now, at this late period of time, offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for to fill the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

in and for the County of Adams, for the next ensuing three years to come, and should I, at this late period of time, be so fortunate as to meet the approbation of the free and independent voters and suffrages of the people of Adams county, it ever shall be held in grateful remembrance by your most obedient but humble servant,

JAMES BOYD.

August 7.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of

PROTHONOTARY,

at the ensuing October Election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, and be elected, I pledge my strongest endeavors to discharge the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to all.

WILLIAM HARLAN.

Menallen township, July 17.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the free and independent Voters of Adams county.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I am induced to offer myself as an Independent Candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county. Should I be elected, I shall feel under many obligations to the public, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM F. WALTER.

Straban township, April 10.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF of Adams County, and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to the discharge of the duties of the office.

JONAS ROTH.

Menallen township, July 31.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County:

At the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the office of SHERIFF. Should I be so successful as to be elected, I shall feel myself under obligations to the Public, and will endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with promptness, and to the best of my ability.

JACOB WINTERODE.

Germany township, June 5.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Encouraged by numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing Election, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge the duties incumbent, to the best of my judgment and ability.

WILLIAM PICKES.

Reading township, June 12.

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and nervousness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges

will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have all been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION,

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Dr. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq., in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effective in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE.

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sickness, Dependence, Fatness, Cholera, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM,

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S PAIN MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12 cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

TAYLOR OR CASS?

Choose ye, fellow citizens, between the two. One or the other will be President of the United States. The people are the umpires between them. What are the umpires between them? What Whig can vote for Cass? No Whig—no not one—because he deprecates his election as a curse to the country. His election would endanger the peace as well as the domestic industry of the country.

But those who are opposed to the election of Cass, should vote for Taylor. Why? Because in refusing to vote for Taylor they promote his election.

There are two ways by which Whigs may aid in electing Cass! The first is, by voting for him. Will any Whig do that? The second is, by neglecting to vote against him. Will any Whig be guilty of such a gross dereliction of duty? We trust not.

The true question before the country is, TAYLOR or CASS? Polk was elected by Whigs who did not vote for him, but who voted for a third candidate. And the same game is being played now, by the deadly enemies of Whig principles. The dough-faced Locofocos cannot again wheedle the Whigs, who were cheated in 1844! Those who wish to defeat Cass, and to elect Taylor, will vote for the latter.

Henry Clay.—Now that this distinguished statesman and patriot is a private citizen, and removed from the asperity of partisan feelings, his political opponents are beginning to award him that tardy justice which posterity will bestow without measure or stint. Among the many instances where homage has been wrung, as it were, from the democratic ranks, none is more full and triumphant than a tribute delivered by R. W. Hughes, Esq., at a meeting of the Richmond Democratic Association, when speaking of Henry Clay, he said, "Even his opponents participated in no small degree in these feelings of admiration and respect, and when, compelled by duty, to strike at his noble person, they struck with sorrow. In dissecting his character before the people, while they pointed out with regret the mortal effects his long course of political dereliction had produced, they would silently admire the noble and beautiful features which so much distinguish him from his fellow men." And again, Mr. Hughes declared that the democratic party did not "question the patriotism of Henry Clay."

Taylor and Free Soil.—Hon. Francis James stated in a speech at West Chester, on Tuesday last, before the Whigs, that he had undoubted and satisfactory evidence that Gen. Taylor, if President, would sanction the Wilmot Proviso—if adopted by Congress. We have the same assurance since from the mouth of another gentleman, well informed, and now a Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Triumph of Freedom.—On Sunday morning the Senate receded from its amendment, incorporating the Missouri compromise into the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon by which slavery is prohibited there.

The question of slavery or no slavery in California and New Mexico, remains yet to be decided, and will depend wholly upon the result of the Presidential election. If Gen. Cass should be elected, these territories will doubtless be formed into slave-holding States, as he is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso in their case. Should Gen. Taylor be elected, Congress will be at liberty to prohibit slavery there, as it has done in Oregon.

A Good One.—A few days ago a large number of distinguished persons assembled at Middletown, Conn., to participate in the commencement ceremonies of the Wesleyan University. Among the rest Gov. Bissel was expected, and elegant rooms were provided for him at the largest and best hotel in the place. At length his Excellency the Governor arrived. He is a plain, diminutive looking man, though of a strong masculine mind, and great powers of oratory. He went to the hotel where quarters had been assigned him, and entered his name; but nobody was in who happened to know him, and he was not suspected of being any thing more than an everyday man from the country. At length he asked for a room and a bed. He was told that every room in the house was occupied, and that the best thing they could do for him was to make him a temporary bed on the floor. To this he did not object, and bivouacked for the night on a blanket spread over the bare carpet. The mortification of the landlord may be imagined, when he found out on the next day, that the state rooms prepared for his Excellency were unoccupied and waiting, while the Governor himself had been obliged to take quarters on the floor.

True as Steel.—The fact that the Hon. Henry Clay rode fifty miles to deposit his vote for Mr. Crittenden, shows how true he is to his principles, and the just estimate he places upon the right of suffrage. Every true Whig should imitate the example of this illustrious patriot in all time to come, and allow nothing to interfere with the sacred duty of voting for the men who are to carry out the principles of his party.

Extensive Poisoning.—About fifty negroes were poisoned at a wedding in Princeton, Ky., by putting arsenic instead of saleratus into the wedding cake. Five have died, and about twenty-five were supposed beyond recovery.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Delta announces the receipt of papers from the city of Mexico of the 27th ult. Paredes is still at large, although it seems almost impossible for him to escape. The Monitor of the 25th ult. contains the official despatches of Gen. Bustamante, announcing his success, the occupation of Guanajuato, the flight of Paredes, and the pacification of that part of the country. After the capture of Jarauta the rebels were panic-stricken, and offered no further resistance. The total loss of the Government troops, in the last operations, amounted to only three killed and eight wounded. After Jarauta's capture, Bustamante addressed Paredes, summoning him to lay down his arms and submit to the Government, but the latter declined, alleging his honor, and that no security was offered for his and his followers' lives. It is related that, notwithstanding this ostentatious display, his heart failed him, and, although Negrete and the rest wished to continue the struggle, he made off secretly, accompanied by three or four confidential friends. When this fact became known there was a general flight, or *saute qui peut*, and Bustamante entered the city without firing another shot. The most vigorous measures have been taken for the arrest of Paredes and his adherents. Circulars have been despatched by the Secretaries of the Home and War Departments to the Governors and Commanders-in-chief of the States, calling on them to be on the alert, and in the event of any of the late insurgents being taken, that they be brought before a court-martial, and punished (shot, no doubt) within twenty-four hours. The Monitor of the 26th ult. announces that late the preceding night a despatch had been received from Guanajuato, informing the government that twenty officers of the insurgents had been captured and shot.

Return again to Heathenism.—It is stated in the Missionary Herald, that in consequence of the want of funds, some of the Mission establishments of the American Board have been already compelled to curtail their operations where they were most encouraging. Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Madeira Mission, in India, under date of April 18, writes as follows:

"Four or five hundred scholars, who have been learning to read the Scriptures, who were assembled every Thursday to hear them explained, who committed to memory scriptural catechisms, who had heard the gospel on the Sabbath and other days, are now deprived of all these privileges, and are under heathen influences entirely."

Mr. Herriek, writing from Tirumangalam, April 25, describes a tendency to the renunciation of heathenism, in that part of the field which lies on the borders of the Tinnevely district, which is somewhat encouraging. Twenty-five or thirty families in one neighborhood call themselves Christians, many of them belong to the same cast as the great body of the Tinnevely Christians. Travelling merchants from the latter are continually among them.

Parson Brownlow and Taylor.—The eccentric and warm-hearted editor of the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Whig was so grieved at the defeat of Mr. Clay in the Philadelphia Convention, that he refused to run up the names of Taylor and Fillmore. Time, however, has mollified the old gentleman's resentments, and he now urges all good Whigs to vote the ticket. We quote below the conclusion of two long articles on the Presidency, published in his paper of August 2, and both signed with his own name, as follows:

All good Whigs who intend to vote in this election, ought to vote for Taylor and Fillmore. If the ticket is elected, as it certainly will be, the influential Whigs of the Union, may influence the measures of Taylor, and if so, we shall have a sound Administration. If Providence should call Taylor away, we shall have a sound Whig President, and an able Statesman, in the person of Millard Fillmore. Should Cass and Butler be elected, we can hope for nothing good for four years to come. Then let all good Whigs vote for Taylor, at a venture, and when four years shall have rolled round, let them again put on the harness and wheel into line in support of their principles.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Jonesboro' Whig.
You can say to your friends, that Tennesseees will go for Taylor and Fillmore by a majority of five or ten thousand votes—that this District, heretofore Democratic, will give them a majority—and last, though not least, that this county, always Democratic, will go for Taylor and Fillmore. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. W. BROWNLOW.
Arrival of the Troops.—Sad Mortality.—The barque George Henry arrived at quarantine below New York on Sunday, from New Orleans, having on board Capt. Magruder's company, under command of Capt. Copper, numbering a hundred men, seventy-six of whom have been down with the typhus and yellow fever, and eleven died during the passage.

A President.—"Pat, do you know what it is that they call a President?" "Indade, and don't I, sure? It's a fellow they set up to blackguard and call names; if he can stand being called a rascal, a fool, and a tyrant, why then, they put him in President, that's all."

A Large Family.—The St. Louis Union says that a Mrs. Deally, the wife of a staunch farmer in Jackson county, Mo., is the mother of 28 children, all her own, and by one husband.

A Patriotic Incident.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning, while Gen. Houston was on the floor of the Senate, discussing the Oregon bill, he remarked, in reference to the Missouri compromise, that Mr. Clay, for that act, concluding as it did, the gloomy rupture between the North and the South, deserved a monument of perpetual adamant, to stand in the rotunda hall of the Capitol, for future posterity to gaze upon, and remember in an hour of similar trial. He had scarcely uttered the words, amid the most breathless silence, when, as if moved by a common thrill of sympathy, a hundred voices resounded in the galleries, accompanied by a clapping of hands which seemed to shake the very building. Immediately after, in respect to the Senate, all was complete silence.

The Red River Republican, heretofore the leading Locofoco organ in the parish of Rapides, and in the north western part of Louisiana, has struck the flag of Cass and Butler, and has come out for "Taylor and Fillmore." This change, it is stated, will have a powerful effect upon public sentiment in the Red River parishes.

New York Omnibuses.—Some idea of the immense amount of business done in the omnibus line in New York, was given at the mass meeting of the "drivers" held in the Park, where they had assembled to justify their strike and to state their grievances. It seems that at present they get but \$1 per day for their services; they claim now, 50 cents more. One of the speakers stated that there are daily employed in that city some 400 omnibuses, carrying, on an average, 61,000 passengers each day. The receipts, in the aggregate, amounted to more than \$3,000 per diem, or \$20,000 a week, making a total of \$1,000,000 and upward per annum.

Slight Error.—A country paper says:—"Our account of the thunder storm last week contained a slight error; instead of 'hailstones as big as pullets,' read *bullets*."

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 87 to 5 00
Wheat,	55 to 1 00
Rye,	65 to 70
Corn,	46 to 50
Oats,	33 to 36
Beef Cattle,	4 75 to 4 87

MARRIED.
On the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. JOSEPH FICKLE, to Miss SUSANNA KREMER—all of this county.
On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Donelan, Lieut. DANIEL NICKLES, of the U. S. Army, to Miss CAROLINE CULSTRET, of Baltimore.

DIED.
On the 5th inst. Mr. GEORGE KING, of this county, in the 39th year of his age.
In Greeneastle, Franklin county, of Consumption, Mrs. JULIA EYSTER, wife of Rev. Michael Eyster.
At the residence of his brother, in Somerset, Pa., on the 3d inst. Sergeant JACOB PICKENS, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, in the 28th year of his age, formerly of this county.

OPTICIANS.
ON our first page will be found an advertisement of Messrs. LEONARD and WRIGHT, Opticians, who have on hand, and for sale, for the accommodation of our citizens, a large assortment of SPECTACLES, &c. They have procured, for the Court week, the room of Mr. A. ANSEL, on the South-east corner of the Centre Square.
Aug. 21.

R. & R. CLUB.
THERE will be an adjourned meeting of the York Springs ROUGH & READY CLUB held in the Petersburg Academy, on Saturday Evening, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock.
The Rough and Ready boys of the District are requested to come forward and attach their names to the Constitution of the Club.
J. A. GARDNER,
WM. R. SADLER,
J. M. PEARSON,
WM. F. BONNER,
ISAAC GREIST,
Corresponding Secretaries.
Petersburg, Aug. 21.

MORE GOODS!
FARMERS and the Public generally can now be accommodated with almost any article they may desire, by calling at STEVENSON'S, where they will find a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., at prices to suit the times. Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.
Just received a supply of fine fresh SHAD, HERRING and MACKEREL; ENGLISH CHEESE; also a few boxes Cotton Batts. Carpet Chain, and other articles of Dry Goods.
Aug. 21.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
AS the Schools for the season are commencing, the undersigned desires to inform Teachers, Parents and Scholars, that he is now receiving his stock of
School Books and Stationery, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of all the approved books in use.
The Public will bear in mind that I intend to dispose of them at the lowest cash prices. To be convinced of this, give me a call.
KELLER KURTZ.
Aug. 21.

A New Music Book.
THE Southern Harmony, by Walker, containing selections of the most popular Music, adapted to the wants of Churches, &c. Price reduced to 75 cents—usual price 87 1/2 cts. For sale at the Cheap Book Store opposite the Bank.
KELLER KURTZ.
Aug. 21.

FANCY STATIONERY.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving his Supply of Fancy Stationery for the approaching Fall Season, which consists of Wood Water Stamps, brass chequered ends; Cocoa-wood Travelling Pocket Inkstands; Cedar Pen-holders; Fancy Colored Glass Inkstands; do. Pen-holders; Fancy Colored Sealing Wax and Wafers; Silberman's Patent Wood School Inkstands; Embossed Morocco Port Folios, letter size, with or without brass lock; Gillot's Steel Pens, warranted; Transparent Wafers—assorted colors; Motto Wafers—in boxes and sheets; Embossed Border Envelopes; Diamond Mottos; Wafers in sheets; Bull Envelopes, letter size; Counting-house Date Markers; Mathematical Instruments; Bone Paper Cutters; Ivory do.; Pearl do.; Polished Ivory Tablets; Sand and Sand-boxes; New Style Letter Clips; Fine Medium and Coarse Perforated Board; Extra Fine French Letter Paper; Superior Indelible Ink; &c. &c., with a hundred other articles of Stationery, which are offered at the lowest Cash prices, at the Book Store of
KELLER KURTZ.
Aug. 21.

For Farmers.
ALL kinds of SHOVELS and FORKS may be had low at STEVENSON'S. Just received, a supply of WINDOW GLASS, &c.
Aug. 21.

Grand Mass State Convention.
The citizens of Pennsylvania, friendly to the election of GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR and MILLARD FILLMORE, are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen; Manufacturers, Traders, and Merchants; Men of all pursuits, occupations and professions.

All who regard purity, integrity, fidelity and capacity as essential elements of just National Administration:
All who are opposed to hypocrisy, fraud, corruption, false dealing and violence in the conduct of public affairs:
All who are in favor of legislation by the representatives of the people, unchecked by a tyrannous exercise of the VETO power:
All who would rescue the country from the evils which now paralyze its industry and defeat its enterprise:
All who would give adequate protection to American labor, and thus increase the means, extend the enjoyments, and elevate the condition of the American laborer:
All who would promote, by judicious encouragement, the development of our own great resources, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mineral:
All who are true friends to those who dig in the fields, and delve in the mines, and ply at the loom, and toil in the work-shops, and on the highways:
All, of all classes, creeds and conditions, who desire to secure REFORM AND BETTER TIMES, are invited to be present.

Come Pennsylvanians! come from farm, and forge, and furnace, and coal pit, and factory; from road-side and river; from village, and town, and city: come and show that you are not insensible to your interest: come and show that you have not forgotten, and that you will not forgive, the base deception of which you have been made the victims: come and show that you are grateful to the hero who "never surrenders," and that you appreciate the man who "asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibility."
Distinguished Orators from all parts of the Union will be there to address you: your friends from all sections of the State will be there to greet you: and you, and they, and we, knowing that "we can't be beaten when we all pull together," will rejoice in the assurance of certain victory.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman.
Morton M. Michael, George F. Miller, Thomas E. Cochran, David Cooper, Robert Redel, Lat Benson, Washington Townsend, Wm. H. Seibert, John C. Kunkel, Joseph Paxton, James Fox, Geo. V. Lawrence, Benjamin Matthias, John Feulon, George Lear, D. A. Finney, Thomas J. Watson, L. D. Welmore, George Ercly, John Morrison, H. H. Etter, H. W. Patrick, Paul S. Preston, Samuel W. Pearson, E. C. Darlington, Alex. W. Taylor, David W. Patterson, State Central Com.

THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.
New Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
THE publishers of the Scientific American, respectfully give notice that the FOURTH YEARLY VOLUME of their Journal will be commenced on Saturday, Sept. 2nd. This publication differs entirely from the many magazines and papers which flood the country. It is a weekly Journal of Art, Science and Mechanics, leaving for its object the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Manufacturers and Inventors. Each number is illustrated with from Five to Ten original Engravings of new Mechanical Inventions, nearly all of the best inventions which are patented at Washington being illustrated in the Scientific American. It also contains a Weekly List of American Patents; notices of the progress of all Mechanical and Scientific improvements; practical directions on the construction, management and use of all kinds of Machinery, Tools, &c.; Essays upon Mechanics, Chemistry and Architecture; accounts of foreign inventions, advice to inventors; rail road intelligence, together with a vast amount of other interesting, valuable and useful information. The Scientific American is the most popular journal of the kind ever published, and of more importance to the interest of Mechanics and Inventors than any thing they could possibly obtain. It is printed with clean type on beautiful paper, and being adapted to binding, the subscriber is possessed, at the end of the year, of a large volume of FOUR HUNDRED & SIXTY-SEVEN PAGES. Illustrated with upwards of Five Hundred Mechanical Engravings, and an Index.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, in advance, or if desired, one dollar in advance, the remainder in 6 months.
TO CLUBS.—5 copies, \$5; 10 copies \$15. Those who wish to subscribe have only to enclose the amount in a letter, directed to M'GOWN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, New York.

ALL LETTERS must be Post Paid.
VOLUME THIRD bound, \$2 75, or in sheets, \$3, are for sale. They may be sent safely to any part of the country. Patents secured and Mechanical Drawings executed at the cheapest rates, at the office of the Scientific American.
Aug. 21.

GOOD AND CHEAP

IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Galach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,
Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Camille-stands,
and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.
If all orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.
They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,
A SPLENDID HEARSE,

which they will use whenever desired to do so. The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.
Country produce taken in exchange for work.
HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

ELECTION.
Office of the Wrightsville, York & G. R. R. Co., York, August 9, 1848.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road Company, will be held at their office in the Borough of York, on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1848, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of a President and Executive Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.
By Order, R. S. HOLLINS, Secy.
Aug. 14.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, On Tuesday the 19th of September next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.,
A Tract of Patented LAND, situated in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Lynch, John Louck, David Mareh, and others, formerly the property of VALENTINE FICKES, deceased, containing
180 ACRES,
more or less. The improvements are a TWO-STORY
BRICK HOUSE,
with a KITCHEN attached to it and a Double Log BARN, with all necessary Out-buildings. There is a sufficient quantity of durable TIMBER, and also of first-rate MEADOW GROUND, well set in grass. The Farm is well supplied with water, and fenced off in convenient fields. There is an
ORCHARD
of choice Apples and Peaches. The farm is of a first-rate quality of land, and is in a good state of cultivation.
Any person wishing to view the property before the sale, will call on SAMUEL MILLER, living on the farm, or J. N. FICKES, adjoining the same.
N. B. If the Farm is not sold on said day, it will then be for Rent
BY THE HEIRS.
Aug. 14.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable property situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., within three miles of Gettysburg, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Abraham Reever, the heirs of Geo. Spangler, and others, containing
160 ACRES
of Land, much of which is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences.
There is a good
ORCHARD
of Apples and Peaches on the premises. The improvements are a TWO-STORY STONE
DWELLING-HOUSE,
with a good Kitchen attached, a double Log Barn, with other out-buildings, and near the door two wells of excellent water, with pumps. Persons wishing to see the property will call on Mr. Andrew Will, living on the premises, or George W. McClellan, Esq., residing in Gettysburg, or the subscriber.
If the property is not sold on or before the first day of November next, it will be RENTED. Terms will be such as to suit purchasers.
WM. M'HERRY.
Littlestown, Aug. 7, 1848.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On Friday the 22d of September next, A TRACT OF
PATENTED LAND,
late the property of THOMAS LEECH, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, one mile south of Bendersville, adjoining lands of Henry Peters, Nathan Wright and others, containing
98 ACRES.

The property is in a good state of cultivation, well timbered, and water in every field—the improvements are a good TWO-STORY LOG
HOUSE,
a good BANK BARN, Spring-house and Spring. There is also on the Farm a good bearing
ORCHARD.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when due attendance will be given and terms made known by
HAMILTON EVERITT, Esq.
July 31.

And Still Another!
JUST received, at STEVENSON'S, another supply of fine, fresh HERRING and SHAD, for sale low.
May 29.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable property situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., within three miles of Gettysburg, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Abraham Reever, the heirs of Geo. Spangler, and others, containing
160 ACRES
of Land, much of which is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences.
There is a good
ORCHARD
of Apples and Peaches on the premises. The improvements are a TWO-STORY STONE
DWELLING-HOUSE,
with a good Kitchen attached, a double Log Barn, with other out-buildings, and near the door two wells of excellent water, with pumps. Persons wishing to see the property will call on Mr. Andrew Will, living on the premises, or George W. McClellan, Esq., residing in Gettysburg, or the subscriber.
If the property is not sold on or before the first day of November next, it will be RENTED. Terms will be such as to suit purchasers.
WM. M'HERRY.
Littlestown, Aug. 7, 1848.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On Friday the 22d of September next, A TRACT OF
PATENTED LAND,
late the property of THOMAS LEECH, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, one mile south of Bendersville, adjoining lands of Henry Peters, Nathan Wright and others, containing
98 ACRES.

The property is in a good state of cultivation, well timbered, and water in every field—the improvements are a good TWO-STORY LOG
HOUSE,
a good BANK BARN, Spring-house and Spring. There is also on the Farm a good bearing
ORCHARD.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when due attendance will be given and terms made known by
HAMILTON EVERITT, Esq.
July 31.

And Still Another!
JUST received, at STEVENSON'S, another supply of fine, fresh HERRING and SHAD, for sale low.
May 29.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, that valuable property situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., within three miles of Gettysburg, on the road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Abraham Reever, the heirs of Geo. Spangler, and others, containing
160 ACRES
of Land, much of which is in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences.
There is a good
ORCHARD
of Apples and Peaches on the premises. The improvements are a TWO-STORY STONE
DWELLING-HOUSE,
with a good Kitchen attached, a double Log Barn, with other out-buildings, and near the door two wells of excellent water, with pumps. Persons wishing to see the property will call on Mr. Andrew Will, living on the premises, or George W. McClellan, Esq., residing in Gettysburg, or the subscriber.
If the property is not sold on or before the first day of November next, it will be RENTED. Terms will be such as to suit purchasers.
WM. M'HERRY.
Littlestown, Aug. 7, 1848.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On Friday the 22d of September next, A TRACT OF
PATENTED LAND,
late the property of THOMAS LEECH, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, one mile south of Bendersville, adjoining lands of Henry Peters, Nathan Wright and others, containing
98 ACRES.

The property is in a good state of cultivation, well timbered, and water in every field—the improvements are a good TWO-STORY LOG
HOUSE,
a good BANK BARN, Spring-house and Spring. There is also on the Farm a good bearing
ORCHARD.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday the 15th of September next, A TRACT OF
PATENTED LAND,
late the property of THOMAS LEECH, deceased, situate in Warrington township, York county, 3 1/2 miles east of Rossville, and 2 miles west of Lewisberry, adjoining lands of John Griest, Michael Morthland, and others, containing
140 ACRES.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, and is well timbered and watered, and has on it a good TWO-STORY
STONE HOUSE,
a good BANK BARN, Spring-house and Spring, a good bearing ORCHARD, and Fruit Trees of all kinds.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by
HAMILTON EVERITT, Esq.
July 31.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,
A FARM,
situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Sheekley, William Bailey, and William Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing
184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of WOODLAND, and the rest under good cultivation. There are TWO
Dwelling Houses
on the Farm; a Double LOG BARN, newly covered, with sheds around it; two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 60 tons of Hay yearly—About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the farm, and about 2,000 Chestnut rails. The Farm would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both as to clear and wood land.
Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the farm, by Henry Trostle, residing thereon.
The terms will be made known by the subscriber.
GEORGE TROSTLE.
July 31.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his Property, situate on Conowage Creek, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. This property lies about two miles East of the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, adjoining lands of George and John Cole, Andrew M'Kenrick, Samuel Brady, Henry Cluck, and others, containing
400 ACRES,
more or less, of Patented Land, about 80 Acres of which is cleared, with a sufficiency of Meadow, in a good state of cultivation, and under good fences, and the remainder well covered with timber. There is a good orchard of all kinds of Fruit Trees on the premises. The improvements consist of a
TWO-STORY
WEATHER-BOARDED
HOUSE,
with a KITCHEN attached; a Double LOG BARN, with suitable Sheds around it, and an excellent spring of water near the door, with a Spring-house over it, and a very good Smoke House. Also a
TENANT HOUSE,
one and a half story high, nearly New, with a Spring and Spring-house near the door.—There is also a
GRIST MILL
on the premises, with a good pair of Burrs and Chopping Stones, two Bolts, and all other necessary appurtenances, all in good order, and in addition, a first rate SAW MILL.
Persons wishing to see the property, will call on the subscriber, residing on the premises.
JACOB MYERS.
June 12.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about a mile and three-fourths from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Hugh Black, James Ewing and others, containing about
110 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story weather-boarded House, new Barn, Sheds, Granary, &c.; an excellent well; and a variety of Fruit Trees. There is running water through the farm. The terms will be made known by the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg.
JAMES BOED.
April 3.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of Christina Baltzley, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHRISTINA BALTZLEY, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said County to the subscribers, residing in said township, they hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
PHILIP BEAMER, Sen., Admrs.
JACOB SCHLOSSER, }
Aug. 14.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of William Sadler, deceased. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM SADLER, late of Tyre township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Tyre township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. SADLER, } Admrs.
THOS. MCLEARY, }
July 31.

Election of Managers.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Thirteen Managers for the "Cumberland Mutual Protection Company," will be held at CUMBERLAND HALL, in Dickinson township, on Monday the 4th of September next, to serve for one year.
A. G. MILLER, Secy.
July 31.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of Christina Baltzley, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHRISTINA BALTZLEY, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said County to the subscribers, residing in said township, they hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
PHILIP BEAMER, Sen., Admrs.
JACOB SCHLOSSER, }
Aug. 14.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of William Sadler, deceased. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM SADLER, late of Tyre township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Tyre township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. SADLER, } Admrs.
THOS. MCLEARY, }
July 31.

Election of Managers.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Thirteen Managers for the "Cumberland Mutual Protection Company," will be held at CUMBERLAND HALL, in Dickinson township, on Monday the 4th of September next, to serve for one year.
A. G. MILLER, Secy.
July 31.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of Christina Baltzley, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHRISTINA BALTZLEY, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said County to the subscribers, residing in said township, they hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
PHILIP BEAMER, Sen., Admrs.
JACOB SCHLOSSER, }
Aug. 14.

NOTICE.
ESTATE of William Sadler, deceased. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of WILLIAM SADLER, late of Tyre township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Tyre township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. SADLER, } Admrs.
THOS. MCLEARY, }
July 31.

Election of Managers.
NOTICE is hereby given that an election for Thirteen Managers for the "Cumberland Mutual Protection Company," will be held at CUMBERLAND HALL, in Dickinson township, on Monday the 4th of September next, to serve for one year.
A. G. MILLER, Secy.
July 31.

<



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 21, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. Z. TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Ner Middleswarth.

ASSEMBLY

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER

John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR

Samuel Durbin.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY

John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER

Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER

Dr. Charles Horner.

17 We call attention to an interesting letter of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, on our first page.

Soldiers' Return.

17 The Regiment of Voltigeurs arrived at Baltimore on Monday last, in two vessels from Vera Cruz, and are encamped at Fort M'Henry. They will be discharged from service this week. Capt. Barnard's company, in which were the young men from this neighborhood, Messrs. Miller, Walter, Ohler, Tillus and Golden, is among the number. They may, therefore, be expected home in a few days.

17 Since the above was in type, we learn, with regret, that three of the young men above mentioned, Messrs. WALKER, TILLUS and GOLDEN, died on their passage from Mexico, and their remains were consigned to the deep. We sympathize deeply with their friends, who were anxiously awaiting their arrival at home. Of the 7 young men who left this place for the war, but two survive, Messrs. Miller and Ohler. They are at Baltimore.

17 The Democratic County Convention assembled in this borough on Monday last, and nominated JOEL B. DANFORTH, Esq. for Congress, and JOHN LEMMAN for Assembly. The remainder of the ticket was not settled, and a committee of three persons, not members of the Convention, Messrs. H. J. Stahl, Geo. Shryock and E. D. Buehler, was appointed to give the reason why they did not make nominations for the other offices. They will, no doubt, be able to concoct something with the hope of blinding the people; but every one knows that the reason therefor was the hope that some disaffection might arise in the Whig ranks as to individuals who are on the settled ticket, and volunteers might slip in. They will find their mistake. The Whigs in one quarter of the county, have been thrown into a little confusion, from the disaffection of a candidate for Sheriff, who had come into the Convention, and pledged himself to abide its decision—but afterwards announced himself as a candidate, in opposition to the regularly and fairly nominated candidate. This, however, is now "coming right." Even those who have hitherto expressed themselves friendly to him, at once acknowledge that it is "not honorable," and that he does not deserve support. This principle is now clearly established—and no man, no matter what his character may be, or how worthy, can bear up against the imputation of broken faith.

We are pleased to give, in connection with this matter, an extract from our former talented townsman, THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. whose name has been brought forward in Lancaster as a candidate for Congress. A report had been circulated that he would be an independent candidate, in the event of his not being nominated, and the inquiry was made from him as to its truth. The following is his manly reply, and one every way worthy of a Whig:

"I hold that every man who submits his name to a Convention for nomination, is BOUND IN HONOR to submit to its decision, and to support the nominee, whoever he may be. Such, as a Whig, and a supporter of Gen. Taylor, will be my course now."

THADDEUS STEVENS.

17 We recommend to every Whig of Adams to act on this principle, and to place the mark of condemnation upon every man who will act in opposition to it.

A Traitor Rewarded.

Mr. Cookerly, of Indiana, who acted treacherously to the Whig party last winter, was a candidate for the Legislature from Virgo county, at the recent election. He received the entire vote, and yet was beaten three hundred and forty votes. Such results contribute most materially to the stability and purity of the Whig party.

An Aboriginal Delegate.

A chief of the Onondaga tribe of Indians has been elected a lay delegate to the next National Episcopal Convention, from the Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin.

Dreadful Explosion.

The boilers of the steamer Edward Bates, on the Mississippi, exploded a few days ago, and it is said that fifty deck passengers and some of the crew were killed!

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, at noon, after a very long and tedious, and, as the Intelligencer remarks, a rather unprofitable session. A great deal of business has been left in an unfinished state, as is always the case—but, at this time, more than usual.

The Oregon Government bill, which we supposed would not pass the Senate with the Wilson Provision in it, occupied the Senate from ten o'clock on Saturday the 12th until Sunday the 13th, at ten o'clock, at which time the vote was taken, and resulted in the passage of the bill, as it came from the House, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Sprague, Upham, Walker, and Webster—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—25.

It was immediately signed by the President, and became law. He accompanied it, however, with a kind of Protest, saying that he did so because the Oregon territory happened to be north of 36° 30'; if any of the territory had been south of that, he should have felt it his duty to have vetoed it. The Message was not read, nor was it ordered to be printed.

17 During the session of the Senate on Saturday night week, a warm "war of words" took place between Senators BREWER, of Missouri, and BUTLER, of S. C. The former was very much excited, and gave the "lie" to the latter. After the adjournment of Congress, a challenge to single combat was sent by Mr. Butler, accepted by Mr. Brewer, and time and place fixed. A friend gave notice to the authorities, and both parties were arrested. Mr. Butler, by one of the quirks of the law, escaped; but Mr. Butler had to give bail in the sum of \$5000 to keep the peace for the space of twelve months. Thus ended the "duel."

Gen. Shields.

This gentleman has been nominated by the President to the Governorship of Oregon, and the Senate, on Monday, confirmed the nomination. It is said, however, that he will not accept, but will go to Ireland, with a view of lending his aid to his oppressed countrymen, in their struggle against the English rule.

17 The following are the nominations confirmed by the Senate as the officers of the new Territory of Oregon:

Secretary—Kinzige Pritchett, of Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice—William Bryant, of Indiana. Associate Judge—James Turney, of Illinois. District Judge—Peter H. Bennett, of Oregon. Attorney General—Isaac W. L. Bromley, of New York.

Marshal—Joseph L. Meek, of Oregon.

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

A Lancaster correspondent of the Ledger having asserted that this gentleman would run against the settled Whig ticket for Congress, he denies the truth in a letter to the Lancaster Union, and says in conclusion—"I hold that every man who submits his name to a convention for nomination, is bound in honor to submit to its decision, and to support the nominee, whoever he may be. Such, as a Whig and supporter of Gen. Taylor, will be my course now."

17 Alexander Hays, Jacob Wirt, and George Stermer, are the Contenders from York county, to meet our Conferees to settle a Whig candidate for Congress.

17 A great meeting was held in the City of New York on Monday night, to express sympathy and receive subscriptions for Ireland. Among the persons present was Bishop Hughes, who made a speech on the occasion, and contributed \$500 to the Irish fund, with the following accompaniment: "\$500 to purchase a shield to interpose between the oppressor and his victim." In his remarks on the occasion, he expressed his opinion that the Irish struggle would be unsuccessful, from the force and discipline of the English troops.

17 There has been a late arrival from Europe. But little of interest is brought by it, except from Ireland. This unhappy country is on the eve of an out-break. The English Government is pouring in all the military force they can spare from other quarters, and the most energetic means are being used by those in authority to suppress the rebellion, and punish the agitators. A number of the leaders have been arrested, and all is in confusion. We think, with Bishop Hughes, that the struggle is a hopeless one.

Condition of Europe.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Paris under date of the 27th ult. says: "Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties than any other of the great or small powers, except, perhaps, Russia. London is all astir with the heaving of the Irish volcano; Berlin is agitated at the refusal of General Wrangel to make an amnesty with the Danes, according to the orders of the king, on the ground that the central government of Germany must decide the question; at Frankfurt the constitution-makers have ceased their pedantic disquisitions for a moment, to speak the voice of Germany to her recalcitrant members, though whether Prussia and Hanover and Bavaria will obey is another matter; at Vienna the Slavics are out-voting the Germans in the Diet; in Italy there is fear of the Austrians, and that the French will not bring the aid they have so often promised; and every where there is democratic and social agitation, the conflict of ideas and a chaos of opinions more confused and interminable in appearance than the ancient chaos, over whose deformities and discords was hung the veil of impene-trable night."

17 Increase of crime in Boston has recently been frightful. There are but sixty-four cells in the jail, and one hundred and thirty prisoners. The prosecuting officers find it impossible to keep up with the increase of business in the Criminal Courts.

The Elections.

North Carolina.—The Governor and Legislature are Whigs.

Indiana.—The Democrats, it is said, have a majority of 15 on joint ballot.

Missouri.—The Democratic ticket has prevailed generally.

Illinois.—One Whig and six Democrats are elected to Congress; and the Legislature is Democratic.

Kentucky.—Mr. Crittenden's majority will exceed 7,000.

Iowa.

It is said that the Democrats will have a majority of ten on joint ballot in the Legislature, but that the Whigs have a majority in the State Senate. Messrs. Thompson and Leffer, the Democratic candidates for Congress, are elected, but the State will probably remain unrepresented in the U. S. Senate, if the Whigs should carry out the principle established by the locos last year.

New York for Taylor.

The Herald has an estimate, based upon the strength of the election of 1847, in which it allows Mr. Van Buren fifteen thousand Whig votes, and says that the Whigs will then poll 217,000, which will be a majority over the Hunkers of 75,000, and of 90,000 over the Barnburners. It adds that New York may be set down "all right for Taylor."

Signs in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg Whig states that the Mississippi Telegraph, published in Winston county, and hitherto a Cass paper, has hauled down its old colors and raised the banner of Taylor and Fillmore. The Vicksburg Whig says that this is the third change in the Mississippi press which it has recorded since the nomination of General Taylor, all of them favorable to the old hero, whose generous bearing to her sons, when placed under his command in a foreign country, will never be forgotten or neglected by that proud and chivalrous State.

17 Joshua Leavitt, the Locofoco leader of the Abolition party and editor of the Emancipator, who openly boasted in Washington that he worked the Abolition ropes to defeat the Whig party, has written a letter giving authority for the withdrawal of the name of John P. Hale from the Presidential canvass, in favor of Martin Van Buren.

17 The Locofocos of Cumberland county have selected Jacob Lefever and Abraham Lamberton, as their candidates for the Legislature.

17 Among the speakers at the Buffalo Convention, were Frederick Douglass and Henry Bibb, both fugitive slaves.

17 We do not see, says the York Republican, how any Whig can support the Buffalo nominations. Mr. Van Buren is identified with all that is odious to them in political policy. He was the author of the Sub-Treasury, and bitterly opposed to the Protection of American Industry. To elect him would be to perpetuate the present measures of Government, and to sustain a party formed on a single idea, while all that is practical and of every day interest in the action of the Government, would be left altogether at loose ends.

Let it be remembered that a vote cast by any Whig in favor of these Buffalo nominees, is just so much thrown in favor of Gen. Cass' election, and who will by such means aid in his elevation! It would be to play over the game of 1844, when Mr. Clay was defeated by the uncompromising Abolitionists, and the admission of Texas and extension of slavery were thereby secured.

What they Want.

The following extract of a speech made by Mike Walsh, at a Cass and Butler meeting in New York, on the evening of the 11th inst., will show what kind of a President the Locofoco leaders want. It is very certain, if they succeed in electing Mr. Cass, they will get all they want on this wise:

"Fellow-citizens, we want a man at the head of the Government who is not only an American in feeling, but who is in favor of liberal principles throughout the world. We want a man who will vindicate the glory and honor of the American name. We want a man at the head of our Government for the next four years who is pledged to be a violent opposer of the British Government." ["Faix, that's the talk, burrah."] We want no man who is not old enough, although he is sixty years of age, to have his principles fixed. We want a man at the head of the Government who, in the death-struggle between the oppressed and suffering people of Ireland, will not prevent their sympathizing countrymen from invading Canada and taking it, in order to cripple the resources and military power of the Tyrannical Government which oppresses them." [Tremendous applause.]

A Specimen of Berks Locofocoism.—The Reading Journal says: during the last and present week four poles have been raised in Seventh street—two Whig and two Locofoco. One of the latter, opposite to Wissang's Tavern, bears the following inscription:

"NO U. S. BANK
AND THE
TARIFF OF 46
O
POOR COON WARE
IS YOUR PRINISLARE"

It seems to us more in order to inquire what has become of the schoolmaster.

Factories Stopping.—The Middlesex, at Lowell, only runs a quarter part of the machinery; at Andover some mills have stopped entirely, and the Salisbury company have stopped half their works; the Perry cotton mill, at Newport, the Lewiston Falls woollen mills, the Sabatville Hannel factory, and the woollen mills at Ware and Clapville, have likewise stopped, or are about to stop work. The James' mill, at Newburyport, has also stopped.

Notices.

We have been in the receipt, during the past year, of "The Scientific American," published at \$2 per annum, by Munn & Co., New York, devoted to practical matters, and the journalizing of Scientific, Mechanical and other Improvements. It is embellished weekly with engravings of Machines and Mechanical contrivances. We look upon it as a very valuable periodical, and recommend it to all persons interested in matters of this kind. See prospectus in another column.

Graham's Magazine, for September, is already on our table. It has three splendid embellishments—Angela Mervale—The Lost Pearl—Fashion Plate—and Music, "Tis Home where the Heart is." The contents are all original, and highly interesting.

Guth's Lady's Book, for September, is already issued. It is embellished with engravings representing Dr. Johnson's first interview with Oliver Goldsmith—a very pretty young lady called Jessie—a colored Fashion Plate—Model Cottages, and illustrations of Equestrianism for the fair sex, Health and Beauty, the Work Table, and a piece of Music. Miss Leslie concludes her Novelties of August, or a Young Lady's Treasures, and among the other contributors to the number, are Mrs. Huntz, Mrs. Elliot, Miss Woodbridge, Bishop Chase and George Lunt.

17 Two agents of the French Government have arrived in the "United States," with a view of buying a tract of land for the purpose of sending thither a part of the insurgents of June. The Philadelphia Democrat has been assured that these agents are now in treaty for a tract in Virginia, comprising some 100,000 acres.

Hon. John J. Slingerland.

This distinguished New York Whig, whose name has been paraded in the Locofoco papers as opposed to Gen. Taylor, has come out in a letter denying the story. He says:

"We know that if Gen. Cass is the next President, war is certain. He has been the champion for Annexation: for war with Mexico; for war with England. He wanted the whole of Oregon; he wanted the whole of Mexico. His life, conduct, opinions and pledges, are before the world. His principle is no territory; and he says there is no constitutional right to exclude Slavery from new territory."

"Let the people of the North look to their Representatives. Let them send to Congress none but free, independent men. Then the slave power will not be extended over new territories; and God grant that it may be so."

"If Gen. Cass should be elected, the worst measures of this administration would be continued."

"If there were no other reasons for supporting Gen. Taylor, it would be enough for me to know that, in electing him, we defeat Gen. Cass, and avert the policy of the party now in power."

North Carolina.

The National Intelligencer has some remarks on the causes of the result of the election in this State. It says:

"That the falling off in the Whig vote for Governor is attributable to other causes than want of popularity in Gen. Taylor, or the loss of strength of the Whigs as a party, is well understood by intelligent men of both political parties in North Carolina. In fact, it is, (we learn,) almost solely owing to an issue made with reference to a proposed amendment of the State constitution."

"Under the Constitution of North Carolina, every white male of twenty-one years of age may vote for the Governor and the more numerous branch of the State Legislature; but for State Senators no one can vote unless he has a freehold of fifty acres of land. One half of those who elect the Governor are thus excluded from voting for Senators. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Reid, proposed to amend the constitution so as to do away with this distinction. Mr. Manly, the Whig candidate, is understood to have argued against the proposed change while canvassing the State. Many of the Whig papers and candidates endeavored to sustain him in that position."

In some of the counties, it is true, the Whig candidates took a different ground, because they disapproved of the course of Mr. Manly, and were in favor of the alteration. It is believed, indeed, that a large proportion of the party were favorable to the change. This diversity of sentiment and action, as well as the issue itself, weakened Mr. Manly before the people."

Glory.—The Haverhill Gazette mentions a returned volunteer, who went away with a company of 63, only 11 of whom are now living. He enlisted with a company in Portland, and has himself lost one eye, had a bayonet run into his body and a ball shot through his knee. When he went away he left a wife and two children, and has returned to them "a used up man," shattered in health, mutilated in body, and miserably poor.

A Change Intended.—Honest George Kremer, of Union county, is an out and out Taylor man, and with him go a host of associates. Mr. Kremer is an old, staunch, unwavering Democrat, of the Jackson school, and has long been a leading man in that party, and frequently named in connection with the office of Governor.

Growth of London.—This great capital is growing at the rate of twelve miles of streets per annum. Since 1830, more than two hundred miles have been added.

How Fast They Come.—In the seven months of this year to 21st July, the whole number of emigrants at New York in vessels from abroad, was 110,404.

COMMUNICATED.

Town Meeting.

In pursuance of notice a large number of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg met on Monday evening, the 14th of August inst., in the Court-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the offer made by Rev. S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. relative to the sale of the "Gettysburg Academy."

The meeting was organized by S. S. M'CREE, Esq. being appointed Chairman, and Wm. B. M'CALLISTER, Secretary.

Dr. S. S. SCHMUCKER, at the request of D. M. SAYLES, Esq., made a statement of the facts connected with his purchase and sale of the Gettysburg Academy, from which it was ascertained, if the Borough desired to purchase, it would require at least twenty-five hundred dollars.

On motion of A. R. STEVENSON, it was unanimously resolved, that it is inexpedient to accept the proposition made by Dr. S. S. SCHMUCKER.

On motion of D. M. SAYLES, Esq., it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the different newspapers in the Borough of Gettysburg, and that a copy of the same be handed to the Clerk of the Town Council, with a request that the same be inserted in the minutes of the Corporation.

On motion of A. B. KIRK, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

S. S. M'CREE, CHAIRMAN.

Wm. B. M'CALLISTER, Sec'y.

YORK SPRINGS

ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of this association was held in the Petersburg Academy, on Saturday evening the 12th inst., J. D. WOLLEY in the Chair. The Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a Constitution, which was adopted.

The Committee to nominate officers for the Club, reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected, viz:

Dr. HIRAM C. METCALFE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

William Moorhead, Harmon Wierman,

James M'Elwain, Jacob Silrell,

George Dearborn, Wm. B. Brandon,

David Peters, Franklin Miller,

John A. Ziegler, Aaron Cox,

William Peters, George Jacobs,

William Condon, John Deener,

John L. Sadler, Michael Shriver,

Abraham Trosler, Jr., Jeremiah Gardner,

David Levee, William Walker,

Daniel Gardner, George F. Miller,

John Leer, Isaac Gardner,

John C. Stephens, Alfred Miller,

John Spaulman, Levi Lippy,

Adam Stouffer, Adam Slaybaugh.

RECORDING SECRETARIES,

John T. Ferree, Abraham Crook,

Wm. M. Kettlewell, Franklin Wierman.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES,

J. A. Gardner, J. W. Pearson,

Wm. R. Sadler, Wm. F. Bonner,

Isaac Griest,

THE TREASURER,

Robert C. Livingston.

On motion of J. A. GARDNER it was

Resolved, That the President of the Club

appoint at the next meeting a Committee of

Vigilance, to consist of eight individuals.

On motion of J. D. WOLLEY, it was

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn

to meet on Saturday evening the 26th inst., at

7 o'clock.

The members of the Club then sang a spirited

Rough and Ready Song, and after the trans-

action of some unimportant business,

On motion, the Club adjourned.

Signed by the Officers.

Slavery in Mexico.—Among the numberless questions brought up by the recent discussion in Congress on the slavery question, it has several times been asked whether slavery was ever really abolished by the Government of Mexico.

This question is set at rest by the Secretary of State, in a letter to the editors of the Washington Union, communicating for publication, correct translations of the decree of President Guerrero, of the 6th of April, 1837, on that subject.

The decree of President Guerrero declares that slavery shall not exist in the Republic from its date, and that "whenever the condition of the treasury shall permit, the owners of the slaves shall be indemnified according to the terms which the law may dispose."

The act, passed April 5, 1837, commences as follows:

ART. 1.—Slavery is abolished, without any exception, throughout the whole republic."

The remaining three sections of the bill merely provide for the mode and manner of remunerating their owners.

Narrow Escapes at Cape May.—A gentleman who returned from Cape May yesterday, informs us that this week there have been three narrow escapes from drowning. On Tuesday, a very expert swimmer ventured beyond the breakers, was exhausted by the undertow, and was rescued by the life-boat.

The day before, a father and two sons, of Annapolis, Md., all good swimmers, ventured out too far, and on discovering their danger, they found it extremely difficult to return. Indeed, one of the sons was only saved by the noble courage of a Philadelphian, and the agency of the life-boat, which was hastily pushed into the sea, at the critical moment of danger. The same day a servant who was bathing made a very narrow escape.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Wholesale Slave Absconding.—We learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, that on the night of the 5th inst., a large number of slaves, stated to be not less than 50 or 75, absconded from their masters, in that vicinity. It is said that they have been tampered with by an abolitionist, and a large reward has been offered for their arrest. The Reporter also has a telegraphic despatch from Mayville, which states that about a dozen of them had been captured, with a white man, and one white man killed, and that the whole country was aroused in pursuit of them.

Rapid Consumption of Missionaries.—The London Morning Chronicle says:

"We have heard that the Missionaries on duty in a certain district in New South Wales, at one period disappeared so rapidly, that a fresh one was despatched every six months, without waiting for the announcement of a vacancy; it being taken for granted that his predecessor would be carried away and eaten up in that time."

The Sierra Madre Project.—Another Leader.

The New Orleans Crescent, of the 7th inst., notices the arrival the day previous in that city, of Col. H. L. Kinney, of Texas, who, having been many years a trader on the Mexican frontier, became at one time, as a Texan Spy, prisoner in the dungeons of Monterey and Matamoros, which he has had the pleasure since to assist our arms in storming. The following, from the Crescent, purports to be disclosures as to his future operations:

"He is now at the head of a bold enterprise—that of freeing from Mexican misrule the Northern Provinces—or, more properly speaking, that section of country lying between the Rio Grande del Norte, and the Sierra Madre. The many capitalists who have engaged in this business, sought Col. Kinney, as the bold and daring spirit to work out the scheme of emancipation so much desired by those who, having once tasted the sweets of liberty, (though under an invader's banner,) are loth again to submit themselves to the bad rule of their own misnamed Republic. Col. K. has also advanced for this object a large proportion of his own private fortune, and has